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4,000 Seoul Students Stage Anti-U.S. Demonstrations, Defying "Martial Law"

—Denouncing Repeated Atrocities of U.S. Aggressive Army—

Infuriated by the cruel atrocities perpetrated almost daily by the U.S. aggressive army against innocent inhabitants throughout South Korea, about 2,000 students of Koryu University in Seoul on June 6 staged an anti-American demonstration, braving the strict "martial law." On May 8, over 2,000 Seoul University students also joined in this anti-American struggle, denouncing the Yankee butchers and demanding the release of the arrrested Koryu University students. This is an outburst of the pent-up indignation of the South Korean people against the stifling U.S. imperialist colonial rule of terror and its murderous outrages, as well as a patriotic struggle to defend state sovereignty and national honour. Supporting this patriotic struggle of South Korean students, the entire North Korean compatriots and Korean citizens in Japan are unanimously raising a voice of protest against the atrocities of the U.S. aggressiv army, demanding its immediate withdrawal from South Korea.

The Koryu University students are staging a demonstration, defying strict police cordon.

SEOUL, June 6—News dispatches from Seoul continuously report about today's anti-American demonstration of the **Koryu University students.**

According to the reports, about 2,000 students of the Koryu University in Seoul, angered by the repeated atrocities of Yankee soldiers against South Korean people, gathered in the University campus at 10 this morning and held a rally denouncing the American soldiers' frequent lynch cases in recent days.

At the meeting the students condemned the crime of American soldiers who perpetrated against our compariots and adopted a declaration resolution protesting against the outrages. Then the students turned out to demonstrate.

When the students surged through the streets carrying streamers and chanting slogans, the Pak Chung Hi militray fascist blackguards mobilized about 500 policemen armed to the teeth to put down the demonstration.

According to a Kookje Shinbo report from Seoul, 180 students who had been dispersed by the suppression of the puppet police again thronged to the U.S. Embassy in Euljiro Street at around one in the afternoon and staged a sit-down demonstration in front of it.

The traitorous Pak Chung Hi hordes dispatched more than 200 puppet policemen there and arrested and shipped away the students by truck and bus.

Meanwhile, on May 8 the students of the **Seoul University** joined in the anti-American struggle in response to the anti-American demonstration staged by 2,000 Koryu University students.

According to press reports from Seoul, over [illegible]0 students of the literature science college under the Seoul University held a meeting denouncing outrages of U.S. imperialism and demanding the release of the student of the Koryu University who were arrested by the Pak Chnng Hi military fascist elements. The attendants of the meeting condemned the U.S. imperialist occupationists who are engrossed in cold-blooded man-slaughtering and the traitorous Pak Chung Hi clique who, currying favour with them, arrested and imprisoned these the Koryu University students only because they rose up for denouncing theYankee butchers and defending national honour. They read a "declaration of the meeting" and a "message addressed to the nation."

After the meeting, the students stormed out of the campus carrying a placard bearing the words "Release the Koryu University students at once!" and staged a sitdown demonstration.

Pushing aside the suppression and appeasement by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi military clique, the students valiantly fought to march to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, the stronghold of the U.S. aggression.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi [illegible] checked up passers-by at every main point and suspended traffic. The heavily armed U.S. guards and the puppet military police, marine corps armed with tear bombs and carbines with fixed bayonets and over 500 armed mobile police units blocked the advance of the students.

They also attempted to dampen the anti-American struggle of the students with honeyed words. But the students flatly turned down their placatory attempt, shouting "Bring here U.S. Ambassador!" a Kookje Shinbo report from Seoul says.

The declaration of the meeting of the Seoul University students reads in part:

"We cannot understand why our just demand has been ignored.

We cannot overlook any more the well-known murdering, lynching and violences perpetrated against our nation by the U.S. armymen."

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U.S. Officers "Lynch" A S. Korean Youth

SEOUL, June 2 – A revealing light was thrown on the case of barbarous "lynching" of a South Korean youth named Li Il Yong by American officers in Pajoo on May 29, by the "report on an on-the- spot investigation" issued by the "R.O.K. Association for Defence of Human Rights."

The lynchers are First Lt. Thomas M. Wilde and First Lt. David W. Swanson of the first U.S. cavalry division.

The victim was passing outside the barbed-wire fence of the C company to collect waste iron around 8:30 on May 29. At that moment American soldiers who were coming out of the gate in two jeeps··· shouted at him: "Stop! You shall be killed if you move."

He took to his heels for fear of having a hard time of it if caught.

They chased him about one kilometre and caught him in the latrine of a civilian house. 8 or 9 Yankee soldiers pushed him into a jeep like a bundle, kicked him and took him to their company headquarters.

There they laid him on the concrete floor and stepped on his chest and hands with boots on. He fell unconscious for 15 minutes.

The lieutenants and others put a rope around his neck and tied him to the front door of their office. They beat him with a piece of wood and pistol. They herded out Korean employees to witness the scene. He again lost consciousness.

Not satisfied with this, they stripped him naked and hung him by the feet on an electric pole. They spread something like mustard on his face and belly.

From pain he clawed the dirt. Seeing this, they placed stone under his hands and kicked them with heel of their shoes, saying that his hands were still unbroken.

IOC Decides to Admit DPRK Olympic Committee

MOSCOW, June 6 (TASS)—The International Olympic Committee adopted a resolution on admitting provisionally the Olympic Committee of the DPRK as its new member.

The International Olympic Committee also decided that in case the South Korean Olympic Committee refuses to form a single Korean team with the DPRK sportsmen by September 1, it will recognize the DPRK Olympic Committee as the representative of Korea in the International Olympic Movement and allow the DPRK sportsmen to independently participate in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games.

This decision was made at the June 5 Sitting of the 59th Session of the International Olympic Committee now open in Moscow.

Discussions were held at the meeting on the position of the International Olympic Committee regarding the question of the participation of the DPRK sportsmen in the Olympic Movement.

As is known, the International Olympic Committee had time and again examined at its previous sessions the stand of the South Korean Olympic Committee which had doggedly rejected talks with the athletic circles of the DPRK.

The International Olympic Committee has proposed on many occasions to South Korea on organizing a single Korean team for the participation in the Olympic Games.

All these proposals, however, have been turned down by the South Korean rulers.

It is publicly known that the DPRK Olympic Committee has repeatedly manifested its readiness to hold talks with the South Korean side at any time.

Answering questions put by a reporter in connection with the admission of the DPRK Olympic Committee, Otto Mayer, chancellor of the International Olympic Committee, affirmed on June 5 that the DPRK Olympic Committee has time and again expressed its readiness for talks on the joint participation with the South Korean sportsmen. He stressed:

But this initiative has not yet been accepted by the other side's ruling circles.

The International Olympic Committee adopted a resolution on allowing the sportsmen of the DPRK to take part in the Tokyo Olympic Games independently in case the South Korean Olympic Committee refuses to form a single team with the DPRK by September 1.

Prior to this, Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, received delegates of the DPRK and discussed with them problems concerning the participation of the Korean sportsmen in the Olympic.

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee unanimously resolved to entrust in the future the holding of responsible international contests to those countries whose governments guarantee the issue of entry visa to all the participants.

Japanese Gov't Brings Political Discrimination Into Sports

The Japanese Government recently expressed its unwillingness to hold "for diplomatic reasons" the 1962 World Speed Skating Championship scheduled to open at Karuizawa, Nagano Pref. next February, and notified its decision to Mr. Takeda, President of the National Skating Union of Japan, according to reports here in Tokyo.

The "diplomatic reasons" publicized by the Japanese government betray its dirty intention of bringing political discrimination policy into the sports world, thereby blocking DPRK representatives' entry into Japan.

The International Staking Union makes it a sponsoring country's duty to invite representatives of all the member nations, including the DPRK, the People's Republic of China and GDR.

Results in Struggle to Scale Six Heights in May

North Korean working people have made brilliant labour achievements in May, too, in all domains of the national economy including the six heights front.

The agricultural cooperatives which have risen up for the conquest of the height of 5 million tons of grain pushed ahead with rice transplanting and other farming work earlier than usual by concentrating their efforts on them.

In many local areas rice transplanting was already finished. Along with rice transplanting the sowing of crops on the dry field and weeding were also vigorously pushed ahead. As of the end of May, the area of dry fields sown to grain throughout the country reached 85.5 per cent of the plan.

The irrigation workers successfully ensured water supply by completing in May 28 irrigation projects including the first stage project of the Chungdan irrigation system which has brought more than 15,000 hectares of fields under irrigation.

Flames of innovation are rising higher also in the textile mills which are out to scale the height of 250,000,000 metres of textiles this year.

The textile workers in different parts of the country produced in May over 2,150,000 more metres of textile fabrics than in April by increasing production of yarn through the commissioning of 43,800 odd spindles out of the over 000 newly installed spindles.

The output of gabardine, poplin other twisted yarn fabrics increased more than 1,400,000 metres and that silk fabrics by upwards of 63,000 met

In May the variety of textile fabr was expanded by 2,000 or more ab April and the proportion of the fi grade fabrics was augmented by ab six per cent as against the same mo of last year.

The valiant fishery workers on t eastern and western coasts of t country caught in May over 1,000 mo tons of fishes a day on an average th in April, scoring enormous successes the battle for occupying the height 800,000 tons of marine products this ye

Twelve fishery enterprises includi the Junjin Fishery Office on the easte coast overfulfilled their first half ye fish catch plan in May.

Last month the fish catch per fishe man throughout the country was 80 p cent higher than in the previous mont Big haul was recorded in flatfish, i yunsoo, myungtai and shellfishes.

To scale the height of dwellings 200,000 households this year, t urban and rural constructors built May over twice as many modern hous as in April through the intensified mo ment for building houses for four f ilies a year per constructor.

The constructors of Pyongyang who started the building of flats for altogether over 8,000 families in the past five months finished the erection of houses for 1,286 households in May.

The rural construction teams built in May upwards of 1,380 modern houses, 1.6 times the figure of April, and are now pushing ahead with the construction of over 18,600 dwelling houses.

Upholding the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung that the steel fighters should take the lead in the battle for the conquest of the six heights this year, the workers of the iron and steel works uplifted the steel output by 12 per cent last month above the previous month by keeping up the vigorous technical innovation movement. In this period over 7,400 tons more pig iron, 2,700 tons more luppe and 5,000 tons more rolled steel were turned out. And the production plan of ferroalloy for the first half year was nearly fulfilled as of the end of May.

On the front of the steel height, large numbers of technical innovation and rationalisation proposals were advanced and introduced into production.

The workers in the domain of coal industry who are dashing toward the height of 15,000,000 tons of coal this year exacavated over 127,000 tons more coal in May than in the corresponding period of last year. They made such successes by increasing the amount of reserve coal through pushing pit projects and tunnelling ahead of hewing, while steadily expanding the ranks of the high speed tunnelling movement.

In particular, such large-scale collieries as the Anju, Aoji, Kokunwon and the Joyang Coal Mines and the Sinchang Combined Colliery upped their coal output by 8-28 per cent respectively in May as against April by concentrating force on the production at major cutting faces. The workers of the Anju Colliery boosted last month the daily coal output by some 1,000 tons.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The workers in the domains of machine-building, power, mining and chemical industries and the transport workers also registered fresh successes in May in the struggle for putting flesh to the bone on heavy industry, further reinforcing its technical equipment and assisting the nation-wide battle for the conquest of the six heights.

The factories and enterprises under the Commission of Heavy Industry turned out in May 1.2 times as many machines and installations and their accessory parts as in the corresponding period of last year. The electricity output grew by 3 per cent, iron ore by 15 per cent and chemical fertilizer by 18 per cent.

The railway workers transported last month 400,000 tons more freight than in the previous month by intensifying the increased transport struggle and shortening the turnround of freight cars by 0.35 day as against April.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

U.S. Imperialists' Raid on Cuban Organ

The U.S. imperialists recently raided the New York branch of the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina in broad daylight.

The raid once again shows how the U.S. imperialists are swept by the fear of the just voice of Cuba aired by Prensa Latina all over the world and how frantically they are trying to smother it.

At the same time, this is a grave challenge to Cuba and one more inhuman act the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the piratic group of the 20th century, are committing everywhere in the world.

The recent outrageous act of the U.S. imperialists is concrete evidence of the anti-Cuban machinations consistently pursued by White House to oppose Cuba and strangulate the Cuban Revolution.

The U.S. imperialists are kicking up a big fuss about their planned re-invation into Cuba, saying that preparations have been made for "landing on Cuba" by the Cuban invaders and that an "anti-Communist army" has been formed in Latin America.

However, with no amount of aggressive schemes or provocations can the U.S. imperialists overthrow the Cuban Revolution or hold in check the just voice of the revolutionary Cuba spreading throughout the world through Prensa Latina and its stern indictment of their aggressive schemes.

The U.S. imperialists should bear full responsibility for their wanton violation of the elementary international usage and for their criminal acts.

The U.S. imperialists, the strangler of justice, should be cursed and their brigandish plot and fascistic frenzy against Cuba be curbed.

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Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962

— Housing Projects for 200,000 Families This Year —

(1)

In spite of devastation during the 3-year Korean War, the serious housing question was basically solved during the Five-Year Plan period.

In North Korea, during the past 7 years, modern buildings for 600,000 families, with a total floor space amounting to 24,000,000 centiares have been constructed both in urban and rural areas.

Further, many-storied buildings for 1,200,000 families will be constructed in urban areas and in the countryside under the Seven-Year Plan.

When the plan is completed, about 48 per cent of the total population will be provided with new houses, and 78 per cent of the people in North Korea will live in new modern houses.

The Government promises workers not only convenient modern houses with bath-rooms, toilets, gas and water service, at low rents–0.3 per cent of the total income of the worker, including water sevice and electric charges and fuel expenses.

The shadow of abject poverty, which had hung low over the North Korean people for centuries, will be swept away when houses for 48 per cent of the total number of families have been built under the Seven-Year Plan.

(2)

In order to scale the height of housing projects for 200,000 households this year which is a guarantee to realize the grand Seven-Year Plan, what works and projects are now being undertaken?

Mechanization of Housing Construction

Housing construction is pushed forward at a rapid tempo in keeping with a plan to mechanize all the hard and laborious

Housing construction works are being vigorously pushed forward.

operations su as construction work, conveyce, loading and unloading a concrete mixing, as well as w a plan to increase the puction of prefabricated hou

In the cotryside, housing construction organized in each county and anaged by the State.

Further, hing construction is being undaken by agricultural cooperves, which are fully utiliztheir own material as well ersonal resources.

For Be Planning, Against W

Housing jects and works in North K are different from those capitalist countries, in w anarchy prevails.

First V remier Kim Il said in a to the 4th Congress of th WP:

"Hereaft e should utilize more ratio the resources available r own country, and develo the sections of the nation nomy with clear-cut prospe r the future.

"And w ld draw up construction plans on a nation-wide scale to construct our cities and promote construction projects in the countryside beautifully in good order."

Thus, under a well thought-out and coordinated program, measures are taken to prevent in every way wasteful use of labour and materials in housing construction, thereby stepping up construction work in tempo.

For Convenience of Working People

The houses workers are now building are not only for the present generations but also for the happiness of posterity.

Therefore, workers are trying hard to build houses as beautifully and artistically as possible, concentrating their attention to this even in laying a brick, so that people may live conveniently and comfortably in them.

In cities, housing projects are concentrated on these areas where there are public institutions and facilities–schools, movie halls, theatres, parks, kindergartens, public nurseries and shops.

In the countryside, houses are built on the sunny slope of hills, in such a way that they may engage in farming and live conveniently, enjoying the amenities of modern civilized life.

(3)

We cannot discuss the remarkable development of construction work in North Korea where the people are the real masters of their land, without mentioning the social system which is entirely devoted to the increased welfare of the people.

The highest tempo of construction in the world, the lowest house rent, the plan to build new houses for 1,200,000 households during the Seven-Year Plan–all these are not isolated facts.

We can easily understand the full significance of these facts when we cast a glance at the state of affairs in South Korea–misery and squalor without a parallel in the world.

At present, even according to a conservative survey released by the Pak Chung Hi military clique, housing shortage is so serious in South Korea that about 750,000 families are without adequate houses.

In Seoul alone, houses are so short that 220,000 families live in hovels or huts.

At a time when the people in North Korea are enjoying their life in their fully-equipped modern houses, the South Korean people are wandering about the streets helplessly.

In order to put an end to the bottomless abyss of misfortune of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must be compelled to pull out of South Korea and Korea must be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves.

Conditions of Children's Life in North and South Korea

The boys and girls the world over celebrated the Children's Day June 1. The children in North Korea also held many commemorative meetings and gatherings, sharing the joy of living at the side of the Worker's Party.

Today when the children in North Korea are being brought up happily and soundly under the deep care of the entire people, the children in South Korea are suffering from all kinds of misfortunes and hardships. Paradise and hell—this can be completely applied to the children in North and South Korea.

North Korea

Paradise for Children

The children of North Korea living in the age of the Workers' Party are immensely happy.

The Korean Workers' Party and people's power spare nothing for the happiness of children, the treasure of the country.

Article 22 of the Constitution of the DPRK provides for the protection of children and mothers.

Unlike under the capitalist system, in our country all sorts of maltreatment and discriminate treatment of children, inhuman exploitation of juvenile labour and non-admittance of school-age children to schools have all become a thing of the past.

All the evil laws hampering the free growth and development of children have long been abolished. The children enjoy equal rights under the protection by the state. The labour of children under the age of 14 is prohibited by law. There can be no juvenile labour since all the children under the age of 16 are enrolled in schools with the enforcement of the compulsory middle school education system.

The State directs particular care to the mothers. For protecting the working mothers the State grants them maternity leave of 77 days and prohibits the pregnant women from doing hard work. The women members of the agricultural cooperatives are also ensured a maternity leave of two months under the standard rules of the agricultural cooperatives.

Along with the rapid development of public health the women are given help in child birth at 100 per cent, and measles, whooping cough and other diseases, once known as malignant diseases of children, can now be cured successfully.

The therapeutic and prophylactic organs have made a list of children in their respective districts under their charge and make regular rounds of the areas to take care of the health of children.

Thus, our country which was known as one of the lowest in the child birth rate and highest in the death rate in the world under the Japanese imperialist rule has now become one of the countries with the highest birth rate and lowest death rate.

The Government of our Republic has provided the women with all conditions for working without any worries about their children. At present there are over 7,600 permanent creches and more than 4,500 kindergartens for educating children under school age in the cities of our country. They are furnished with various hygienic and cultural facilities, and amusement apparatuses for the promotiotn of the health and sound growth of children are given nutritious food free of charge.

In the rural villages, too, there are now nearly 10,000 seasonal creches and kindergartens.

There are also children's dancing grounds and parks with flower beds, various amusement facilities, showers and outdoor stages everywhere in the country. The children's park at the foot of the Taebong Hill in Pyongyang has merry-go-rounds, elephant parachutes, swings and so forth always draw large numbers of children. At the edge of the park stands the big children's department store, and a little farther on is the children's palace with a total floor space of 10,000 square metres.

Stores, barber shops, photographic studios for children can be found in local areas too.

There are rest homes both for children and their mothers in Jooeul and Wonsan, scenic spots of our country. Children of school age spend pleasant days in the children's rest homes and camping grounds are set up in the revolutionary battle sites of the anti-Japanese partisans and scenic spots of historical interest. During the summer vacation hundreds of thousands of school children go out camping or sight-seeing.

Ample conditions are ensured to the children for cultivating their scientific, cultural and artistic abilities.

Our country has children's libraries, children's art theatres, children's book publishing houses and so forth, and the broadcasting stations have special programmes for children every day.

Scores of kinds of children's publications such as "children's news," "young pioneers," "children's literature" and pictorials are put out in tens of millions of copies every year and various kinds of toys, musical instruments and athletic apparatuses are produced in quantities.

In our country the children are regarded as the most precious treasure and are warmly loved by the entire people.

N. Korean children are happy under warm care of the Government. (Left)
S. Korean newsboys, shut out of schools (Right)

South Korea

Children Uncared-for

A reporter of the South Korean daily Pusan Ilbo lamented some time ago that nothing is more pitiable than the sight of children, their heads drooping lifelessly.

In South Korea there are 200,000 waifs deprived of the warm bosom of mother (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin, May 4, 1961).

Child abandonment cases reach some 10,000 per year and about 30 daily.

The so-called orphanages and nurseries set up by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for an eye-wash are called "death camp."

According to the South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin, the "Seoul Boys Orphanage" with an accomodation for 80 persons now has 220, drives them hard with sticks and does not give them enough food and clothing even in winter, to say nothing of bedding.

Now in South Korea 500,000 children "are drudging under the cold glare of the management." (South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin, May 4, 1961)

The human rights of the boys working as assistant drivers of buses and taxis are "torn to shreds and trodden underfoot under the merciless whips and scolding of the car owners" and they are "forced to heavy labour of more than 16 hours a day."

"Children at the age of seven and eight are working around the streets with ice-cake cases bigger than their size on their backs."

More than one million children are going hungry in South Korea. They are suffering from all sorts of descase caused by malnutrition.

Over 80,000 children and teenagers under eighteen are lame in legs and arms. They became crippled due to infantile paralysis and other diseases.

In South Korea children of school age who are kept outside schools number 300,000.

The situation of school children is pretty much the same. According to South Korean daily Kyunghyang Shinmoon, more than half of the school children in Tapdong Ri, Kangsung Myun, Kosung County, Kangwon Province, go without taking lunch.

This is not all the misfortunes suffered by the South Korean children.

In Dukpo Ri, Sassang Myun, Dongrai County, South Kyunsang Province, two American soldiers who were hunting ducks near stream shot with their hunting guns Korean boys Whang Baik Man and Pak Dong Joon playing nearby. RFC Passet shot with his carbine a three-year-old Korean baby Kim Yung Ho who was playing near the U.S. oil pipe in Soongin Dong, Inchun, branding the baby as a "gasoline thief." Such thrill-seeking atrocities are taking place in South Korea without a letup.

Poisoned by the American way of life more and more South Korean children are falling deeper into the abyss of crimes. Last year the number of juvenile delinquencies increased by 86.1 per cent as against the previous year.

The only way of relieving the South Korean children from their hardships lies in driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, sweeping away the military "regime" and unifying the country independently as early as possible.

Figures and Facts Tell Miserable State of South Korea

South Korea has been turned into "a country in the most piteous plight in the world" ("Eastern Horizon," a magazine published in Hongkong), as a result of the colonial policy of aggression and plunder by U.S. imperialism and its minions. Figures and facts tell this plight of South Korea.

*INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION–Industrial production, which was reduced to two-thirds of that in the last days of Japanese imperialist rule, dropped by 10 per cent between the time of military coup (May 16, 1961) and the end of last year, by 4.1 per cent in January of this year, 7.1 per cent in February and 4.3 per cent in March.

*OPERATION RATE–The operation rate of the South Korean factories and enterprises continues to be on the downward trend, from 43 per cent in 1958 to 10-20 per cent in 1960 and to 10-20 per cent in 1961.

*WAGES–The wages of the South Korean workers which were hardly enough to meet even one-third of the minimum living costs, have been cut further by 10-30 per cent since May of last year. Their real wages are now only one-third of those in the pre-Liberation days.

*GRAIN PRODUCTION–Last year's grain production decreased by 25 per cent as against that in the last years of Japanese imperialist rule. During the same period, the acreage under cultivation reduced by 200,000 jungbo (one jungbo is equivalent to 2.45 acres) and the sown acreage by 400,000 jungbo.

*AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY–The average life expectancy of the South Korean people dropped from 37 years in the days of Japanese imperialist rule to 33. The mortality rate of the South Korean population increases year after year, registering a very high rate of 198 per 1,000 inhabitants. Particularly, the mortality rate of infants of two years or less reaches 42-45 per cent.

*CURRENCY ISSUE–Currency issue in South Korea jumped by 50 per cent during the seven months from a half from May, 1961 the end of 1961, amounting to 180,627 million huan.

*CURRENCY CIRCULATION –Currency inflation, which stood at 224,7[illegible]llion huan as of May 15, last year, increased substantially by 7 per cent to reach 330,000[illegible]on huan at the end of April. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a country where "there is more paper money than paper." (South Korean newspaper Maiil Shinmoon, May 1961)

*WHOLESALE PRICES–Wholesale prices rose by an average of 18 per cent in 1961, compared with the previous year, and the increase prices jumped again by 9.6 per cent during the January-March period of this year.

*TAXES–The military rulers imposed on the masses taxes amounting to 220,400 million, a 38,600 huan increase over last year. "Indirect taxes" account for 70 per cent of all the taxes, as against last year's 64 per cent.

*NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED–The number of unemployed increased by 500,000 during the first month after the "military coup." At present, the jobless and casual laborers total more than six million, or over half of the total number of the labor force.

*CRIMES–The number of criminal cases referred to the puppet courts in 1961 increased to some 715,600, or about five times the corresponding figure in 1960. Juvenile delinquencies totaled 18,304 last year, or an 185.1 per cent advance over the previous year.

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Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (5)

(Continued)

As a result of the successful implementation of the Party's great plan, powerful foundations of an independent national economy have been established in North Korea. Today, North Korea has the wherewithals sufficient enough to restore, without any confusion, the ruined South Korean economy and improve rapidly people's miserable living there, once the barrier between the South and North is removed.

The great results attained in building the material and technical foundations of socialism, helped turn our working people into a socialist type of men, strengthen labour-farmer alliance and raise, on the basis of this alliance, to a higher plane the unity and solidarity of the people of all strata.

In order to accelerate social development more smoothly, the Party strengthened communist education among the working people in close combination with the education of revolutionary tradition, positively introducing the method of educating the popular masses through examples.

As a result, a remarkable change was brought about in the consciousness of the popular masses of various strata and the entire people were rallied around the Party still more firmly.

The Party's plan to turn North Korea into a united political force armed with socialist ideas, was successfully carried out.

The democratic base, the base of the Korean revolution, established in the northern half of the Republic, was strengthened and developed into an invincible political, economic and military force, which will enable us to take the initiative in drawing near the coming glorious day of the country's unification and to solve successfully any revolutionary tasks.

(5) The revolutionary, democratic base created in North Korea displays its vitality as a decisive guarantee for the unification of the fatherland

The revolutionary, democratic base created in North Korea exerts a great revolutionary influence upon the South Korean people who are waging an arduous struggle for freedom, democracy and living rights and for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The northern half of the Republic, a paradise for the people, has become a beacon illuminating the road for the South Korean people [illegible]ow, who are languishing [illegible]ving hell, enabling them [illegible]nove the root-cause of th[illegible]fferings and hardships a[illegible]tly encouraging them in[illegible]national salvation struggle[illegible]st U.S. imperialism and it[illegible]eys.

Confronting [illegible]harp contrast between the [illegible] and North—light and d[illegible]s, prosperity and destructi[illegible]e South Korean people are w[illegible]ware that there is left no ot[illegible]lternative but to follow the [illegible] explored by their North [illegible]n compatriots.

The South [illegible]n people won't be deceived [illegible]longer, as they have thorou[illegible]tasted the bitterness of th[illegible]erican mode of "democracy" [illegible] the so-called "independenc[illegible]d "restoration" the South [illegible]n reactionary groups are b[illegible]ooing so noisily.

Demanding [illegible]ocratic reforms like those i[illegible]th Korea, the South Korea[illegible]ple have been waging a st[illegible]rn struggle for establishing [illegible]prior social system, for wh[illegible] a happy new life, simil[illegible]those in North Korea.

Pinning the last hopes on the nor[illegible]ern [illegible]f of the Republic, th[illegible] South Korean people thirst for the unification of the country and are convinced that it will be realized on the initiative of the North.

This is an irresistible trend of public sentiment obtaining now in South Korea.

Even our enemy are compelled to raise a cry of distress, saying that "Communism in the North is attracting the South Korean people more and more with every passing day."

U.S. imperialism and the South Korean reactionary forces are completely snowed down by the might of the democratic base in North Korea.

In their attepmt to conquer the northern part of the Republic, the U.S. imperialists invaded this part of Korea, mobilizing troops of 16 countries, but they forced to kneel to the Korean people, suffering a fatal defeat before the indestructible might of the democratic base in North Korea. The experience of the three-year war shows clearly that the democratic base in North Korea is indispensable not only for accomplishing the unification and independence of the fatherland peacefully, but also for repulsing the enemy's armed intervention, defending the fatherland and achieving the country's unification.

Our enemy is trembling with fear before the might of North Korea and the results won by it.

A noted American professor wrote in his article:

"It is an undeniable fact that North Korea is gaining a dazzling success in its construction. Thanks to the amazingly rapid tempo of its economic growth, ten million people there are leading a happier life than ever before... All this is attributable to the wise and well-timed guidance of the Communist Party."

The U.S. imperialists are completely on the defensive in solving the Korean question, struggling in vain to free themselves from the fix in which they find themselves. It is long since their prestige fell to the ground.

Today, even capitalist countries under the influence of U.S. imperialism have come to admit willy-nilly that the solution of the Korean question is unthinkable without taking into account the socialist forces of North Korea, and that, should the enemy of the Korean people provoke a war, they are sure to suffer a still greater defeat than they did in the past and doomed to total ruin.

As we saw in the above, the democratic base in North Korea serves as a reliable guarantee for fulfilling successfully at a time both the task of unifying the fatherland and that of achieving socialist revolution in North Korea.

Herein lies the correctness and far-sightedness of the Party's policy line of creating a democratic base in the northern part of the Republic.

2. The wise leadership of the Party for peaceful unification of the fatherland by strengthening the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces and uniting them with the North Korean revolutionary forces

Another important component of the Party's policy for the accomplishment of the country's unification is to strengthen the South Korean revolutionary, patriotic forces and unite them with the consolidated North Korean revolutionary forces.

Marshal Kim Il Sung once said:

"We must manage things successfully on two fronts to achieve the unification of the fatherland. On the one front, we must persistently exercise the influence of our Party upon the South Korean people, thereby encouraging them to rise in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique. On the other front, we must further consolidate the democratic base in North Korea like steel."

With this in view, the Party, while bending its efforts on turning the northern half of the Republic into a powerful revolutionary, democratic base, paid great attention to the work of strengthening in every way the revolutionary forces among the South Korean people and converting them into an important driving force for the country's unification.

The strengthening of the revolutionary forces in South Korea was attended with many difficulties. This was largely due to the subjective and objective situation created in this part of Korea.

(To be continued)

Cultural Relics Being Ruined in S. Korea

SEOUL, June 2–The South Gate in Seoul has been demolished owing to the national culture obliteration policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Built in 1448, this 2-storied gate over an arched gateway of granite was known for its well-balanced and magnificent structure. It held a special place among the gates of our country in gracefulness and scale and was rightfully proud of being the front gate of the capital of the 500-year Li Dynasty (1392-1910).

According to South Korean daily Tonga Ilbo, 70 per cent of the wooden part of the gate has rotted and the stone part cracked all over. Under the pressure of public opinion demanding the urgent repair of the gate, the military ruffians pulled it down at random on the plea of repairing it.

Thus, it has become impossible to restore it to its former state. The demolished gate covered with dirty straw-mats presents a wretched scene, the paper added.

Cultural Relics in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG June 1–A host of cultural relics and historical monuments are to be seen in Pyongyang with a history of 1,534 years.

More than 30 cultural relics are registered at the Museum and the Cultural Relics Protection Bureau under the Ministry of Culture.

As the capital of the Kokuryo dynasty from 427 AD, Pyongyang thrived as a centre of politics, economy and culture over two and a half centuries.

In the period of the Koryu and Li dynasties from the beginning of the 10th century, Pyongyang made economical and cultural progress as the second biggest city of these kingdoms. It was also a base of military defence in repulsing the invasion by foreign enemies from the North and South. No wonder Pyongyang has numerous historical monuments of different ages.

They are carefully preserved in their orginal state thanks to the deep concern of the Government of the Republic for the protection of cultural remains. And, of course, they always serve the working people.

The architectures of antique beauty form an ideal ensemble with the modern beauty of the grand tall buildings erected in Pyongyang in the recent years.

A number of ancient pavilions –Eulmildai, Choiseungdai, Boobyukroo, Osoonjung and Chungryoojung–and such old gates as Chilsung, Hyunmoo, Junkeum and Dongam fit in well with the natural beauty of Moranbong Hill, the central park designated by the State.

The Eulmildai Pavilion on the northern battlement of the Pyongyang city wall was built in 246 AD at the time of the Kokuryo dynasty. One can command a bird's eye view of Pyongyang in this pavilion standing on the high battlement as if it were about to soar into the air.

The well-known Boobyukroo Pavilion built at the end of the 4th century was destroyed by more than 50 per cent during the war due to the bombing of the U.S. imperialists. But it was rebuilt to its original state in 1956.

The Chilsung Gate of the Koryu dynasty and the Junkeum Gate of the Li dynasty, both gates of the inner wall of Pyongyang, and the Chungryoojung Pavilion, are all located on Moranbong Hill. The octagonal stone Buddha cell of the Yungmyung Temple of the Koryu dynasty and the seven-storied hexagonal pagoda of the Nuboon Temple are also situated on the Moranbong Hill. And there is the State History Museum.

Sightseers are enjoying their holidays at Eulmildai on Moranbong Hill.

Walking along the Daidong River promenade from Moranbong Hill, one comes across the Daidong Gate, Ryunkwangjung Pavilion and Pyongyang Bell.

The Daidong Gate is said to have been built in 288 AD during the era of the Kokuryo dynasty. It was rebuilt in 1635 at the time of the Li dynasty. The two-storied wooden pavilion some 16 metres wide in front and 10 metres wide in flanks standing on a granite structure inherits the Koryu architectural style and, at the same time, embodies concentrically the structure and style of the Li dynasty architecture.

The Ryunangjung Pavilion constructed the age of the Koryu dyna is a typical masterpiece displaying in full the characteristi[illegible] the Korean pavilion archi[illegible]ure. The Pyongyang Bell [illegible]t beside it was cast in 1728

It was to[illegible] in the Daidong Gate at da[illegible]and night. This huge bell [illegible] great work of high arti[illegible]value of the Li dynasty. T[illegible]ongin and Soongryung Hall[illegible] of the Li dynasty were [illegible]bilitated to their original s[illegible]fter the war.

There [illegible]ne thousand or more old [illegible]sites in the place where a K[illegible]o imperial palace stood pr[illegible]bly. Old Tomb No.3 in t[illegible]ongyang area not far from t[illegible]y and many other old tombs [illegible]s of imperial palaces and [illegible]structures of various style[illegible]ttract the interest of the sig[illegible]rs.

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